Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *FRIDAY*, DECEMBER 26, 1800. [No. 14.

A small Cargo of
James River COALS,
At Fizgerald's wharf,
To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24. eo

Marine Injurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

December 24. eo9t

Fresh Raisins,

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and established an Inn in *Alexandria*.

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

NOTICE.

Intending shortly to leave this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eo6t

SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED

A few Copies of the 1st and 2d vols, of the American Edition of

DR. RUSSELL'S

History of Modern Europe.

The style in which these vols. are executed, added to the intrinsic merit of the work, will, it is hoped, insure it the patronage of the Public.

☞ *The 1st and 2d vols. may be seen as above, where Subscriptions to the work will be received.*

December 23. eod3t

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Dec. 9.

On Friday last came on to be tried before the hon. Bushrod Washington, at the circuit court sitting at this place, capt. Robert Dorsey, of Wilmington, N. C. charged with the murder of Edward Melton on the high seas.

Captain Dorsey had been arraigned at the last term, but obtained a continuance because of the absence of a material witness, (capt. Webb) and he was then admitted to bail until the present term, his counsel agreeing that the depositions of two witnesses on the part of the prosecution, who had been sailors on board his ship, and were transient persons, should be read against him as evidence on the trial.

On the trial, the deposition of Samuel Moore was read—he stated that he sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, bound for Wilmington, about the ——day of—— in the——capt. Dorsey, commander, that he acted as mate; that Edward Melton the deceased, was cook and cabin boy; that after being out some time, the deponent being at the helm, about midnight, (the vessel off the Havanna) he called out to the deceased to bring a light to the binnacle, that the deceased was asleep in the steerage; that capt. D, dragged the boy who had got up, but was stupid with sleep, into the cabin, telling him he would shew him where the candles were, and then began to beat him; that the boy cried, and that the deponent heard distinct blows with hands and feet—that the boy was perfectly in health before that time, but the next evening was taken sick; that he discharged blood both by vomit and stool, was very much bruised, declared he believed he should die, and in 21 days after, did die; the deponent believing that he did die in consequence of the beating he received; that captain Dorsey being off the New Inlet, ordered him to be thrown overboard about three hours after his decease, the wind being fair to go in, but that they did not get in till next day; deponent also saith that capt. Webb, and a child his brother were in the cabin at the time; he also said that capt. Dorsey had treated Melton with great attention and tenderness during his sickness; he also in a subsequent examination said that capt. Dorsey did not get up to call the boy until the deponent who was at the helm had called twice for a light in the binnacle, at the interval of ten minutes. The deposition was taken entirely exparte, capt. Dorsey neither by himself or his counsel being present at the taking of it.

On the part of the prisoner—Captain Webb, the gentleman alluded to in the deposition, and for whose absence the trial had been postponed at the last term, was introduced; he said that he together with his brother, a lad, sailed with captain Dorsey as cabin passengers, that Samuel Moore was mate; he said that he remembered perfectly well, that one night about 12 o'clock, when they were off the Havanna, and in a very dangerous situation, the man at the helm called out to the deceased Edward Melton twice, at a considerable interval, for a light in the binnacle, that at the second call, capt. Dorsey got up and also called him, but the boy who had got up went to his birth again without getting a candle, and the witness's brother went and got the light; that capt. Dorsey went to the steerage where the boy was laying, but that he did not drag him into the cabin, nor did he beat him—that he (Webb) was in a much better situation to know these facts than Moore, who was upon the deck at the helm, and that capt. Dorsey could not possibly have brought him into the cabin and beaten him there without his (Webb's) knowledge, nor could he have beaten him violently in the steerage without his having heard it—and the witness declared positively, that capt. Dorsey did not beat him in either place—he further said that he knew the boy well before he sailed from Kingston, that he was in a consumption at the time of sailing, and was sent with capt. Dorsey expressly, to try whether a change of air would be of service to him or not—that in a day or two after sailing, and before this transaction is said to have happened, the boy frequently told the witness that he did not expect he should live to see the shore—that the boy far from being healthy during any period of the voyage, was constantly complaining, so much so indeed, that the witness for a long time thought he was not sick, but only affected to be so, and that he more than once advised capt. Dorsey to give him a flogging for his laziness—he also said that capt. Dorsey had flogged him once on deck, with a small rope, but very slighlty, and not with more rigor than he, the witness, would have flogged, and did flog, his own brother for slight misdemeanors. He said also that on some dispute that took place between captain Dorsey and the said Moore, his mate, during the voyage, when they were near the Bermudas, to the Gulph of Florida, the captain degraded Moore and turned him before the mast—that Moore was a deserter from a British ship of war, and one of the greatest scoundrels upon earth—he also said that captain Dorsey, during the boy's sickness, while he was confined to his bed, treated him with great attention and tenderness; and that no prosecution for this supposed offence was brought against captain Dorsey after their arrival at Wilmington, while he, the witness, remained there, which was about a fortnight.

The counsel for the United States, and the counsel for the prisoner, submitted the case without saying one word.—Judge Washington addressing the jury, said that little was left for him to remark to them. The two grand points on which they ought to be satisfied before they could find the prisoner guilty, were, first that he had actually killed the deceased or was the occasion of his death; and secondly, that he

had ſo killed him with malice aforethought and he defined the technical terms, but on both theſe points he ſaid the teſtimony ought to be clear and explicit, not ſubject to any imputation as to the credibility of the witneſs: and in ſhort ſuch as would have no reaſonable ground to doubt in the minds of the jury of the exiſtence of the fact.

But he ſaid the evidence on the part of the United States and that on the part of the Priſoners, were expreſsly contradictory; if then theſe two witneſſes were to be conſidered as of equal credit, there was no evidence on which the priſoner could be convicted, for the teſtimony was compleately balanced, and as every man is to be preſumed innocent until the contrary be proved againſt him; and as there was no preponderance of the teſtimony againſt the priſoner here in that point of view, he ought to be acquitted but he ſaid facts were given in evidence on the part of the defendant, which went very ſtrongly to impeach the credibility of Morre the witneſs on the part of the proſecution. If the Jury thought the credibility of this witneſs was deſtroyed by the facts diſcloſed on the part of the priſoner, that there was in truth no evidence whatſoever againſt him. On the whole he ſuppoſed the Jury could have little doubt what ought to be their verdict.

The jury without going from the bar, found the defendant Not Guilty.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

Arrived, ſhip Adventure, Dobſon, London; brigs Quantibay Cook, Greenleaf, Mantanzas; Eliza and Mary, Read, Halifax, and Hope, Tucker, Bermuda; ſchrs. Fox (Swediſh) Fowler, St. Bartholomews, and Venus, Pope, Tortola.

Cleared, ſhips Agent, Pierce, Galway; Three Friends, Coet, Surrinam, and Young Eagle, Steel, Cadiz; ſnow Venus, Ward, St. Johns; ſchr. James, Auſtin, Leghorn; ſloop Minerva, Bell, Curracoa.

Left at Mantanzas a ſhip belonging to Boſton, bound to N. York, and a brig for Charleſton.

The Venus ſailed under convoy of the John Adams.

Capt. Dobſon left at London, ſhip Brutus, Bunker, to ſail in a few days for N. York; ſhip Fair American, Bolton, do. ſhip Sarah, Maſon, to ſail in 10 days for N. Bedford; brig Stilman, in dock, coppering, and a number of other veſſels, names not recollected. The ſhip Niagara arrived at Cowes on the 1ſt of October, and ſailed on the 5th for Amſterdam.

December 20.

Arrived, frigate Conſtellation, ——, ſchrs. David, L'Homedieu, Philadelphia, & Good Intent, Rolando, Goniaves; ſloop Mary Ann, Wheelwright, St. Vincents.

Sloop Ann, John Rawling, maſter, from Portſmouth, N. H. bound to Martinique, loſt all her ſtock in a gale on the 18th Sept. veſſel much damaged.

Ship Eliza, capt. Loring, has arrived at London,

Brig Mohawk, Sage, is arrived at Port Republican.

Sloop Eagle, from Charleſton, bound to this port, has put into Newport, R. I.

The brig Eliza and Mary, Reed, was captured on her paſſage from New Orleans to this port and carried into Halifax, where the cargo was condemned and veſſel cleared.

Brig Eagle, M'Neil, from N. Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

MR. WAYNE,

Sir.

THAT the public mind may not be miſled by the different ſtatements which have been publiſhed reſpecting the capture of Curracoa, I requeſt you to inſert, in your paper, the copy of a Detail, which I tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, on my arrival at this place.

I have ſince received letters from Curracoa, which enable me to ſtate, that the ſpecie which was detained by captain Watkins, has been reſtored to the American Conſul, by order of Lord H. Seymour.

All American veſſels that were in the harbor of Curracoa previous to the capitulation, have been compelled to pay ſalvage to the Britiſh.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

W. D. ROBINSON.

COPY.

ON the 5th of September the French force at Curracoa commenced offenſive acts againſt the Dutch, and particularly intimated their deſigns (by a manifeſto) againſt American perſons and property. On the 6th. the American Conſul requeſted me to go to St. Kitts, with a view to procure ſome aſſiſtance from the United States ſhips on that ſtation. On the 14th I arrived at St. Kitts, and found there the Frigate John Adams, and ſloops of War Merrimack and Patapſco.—To captain Croſs of the John Adams I preſented my papers, and explained the nature of my errand, urging him immediately to go down to Curracoa, he joined me in opinion, as to the neceſſity and ſingularity of the caſe, but expreſſed a delicacy at leaving his ſtation at that time; however, he cheerfully gave his conſent for the departure of the two aforementioned ſloops of war. Accordingly Capts. Brown and Geddes, (with a promptitude that evinced their zeal for the ſervice) prepared for ſea, and ſailed the enſuing day. On the 22d inſt. we appeared off the harbor of Curracoa, there we diſcovered a Britiſh frigate laying too to windward of the port; ſhe ſent her boat on board the Merrimack, by which we learnt, that the iſland had capitulated on the 10th inſt. to Frederick Watkins, eſq. commander of the frigate Nereid, and that the American Conſul with his family, was in ſaid Frigate. I immediately went on board the Nereid and had ſome converſation with the commander and our Conſul relating to the capitulation, &c. after which I went on ſhore, waited on the Governor, and other officers, and ſtated the arrival of the two ſloops of War, whoſe object was to protect American perſons and property.

The Governor replied, that no effective relief could be afforded, unleſs, one of the ſloops of war came into the harbor. All the officers both civil and military having declared that the ſalvation of the iſland depended on the American ſhips acting offenſively.—I gave it as my opinion, that the American commanders were not authorized by their inſtructions to attack the French in the poſition they then held. The Governor and Fiſcal ſaid, that unleſs ſomething deciſive was done the inhabitants in the Garriſon, as well as the Americans, would all be ſacrificed. That night I ſtaid on ſhore with a view to aſcertain the actual ſituation of things, and obſerved that a conſiderable number of American citizens had volunteered their ſervices in the forte and were placed at the principal batteriess from whence they could not retreat (of courſe would have been ſeriouſly ſituated, had the French taken the place by ſtorm. Under theſe conſiderations I adviſed Mr. Phillips to recommend one of the ſhips to be ſent into the harbor, he coincided in my opinion, and I went on board the Merrimack, capt. Brown, and after ſtating the urgency and peculiarity of the circumſtances, he reſolved to ſend 20 marines from his own ſhip, and to diſpatch the Patapſco on the undertaking.

On the 23d inſt. the Patapſco entered the harbor amidſt a very heavy fire from the French battery's which conſiſted of 4 or 6, 24 pounders. After ſhe had entered the harbor the muſquetry from the French (who were ſheltered behind the walls and in the houſes on ſhore) became very warm and inceſſant, but the peculiar ſpirit with which the Patapſco kept up her fire for about 2 hours, completely ſilenced the enemy. As I was a paſſenger on board, and had an opportunity of obſerving the conduct of the officers and crew of the Patapſco, it affords me peculiar pleaſure to ſtate their enthuſiaſm and good conduct on this occaſion—and when it is conſidered that for near three hours we were within half gun ſhot of the enemy who kept up a continual diſcharge of muſquetry, it is as ſingular, as fortunate, that only two perſons were wounded.

On the 24th inſtant, captain Geddes ſent 50 men on ſhore, which together with twenty from the Merrimack, were under the command of the lieutenant of Marines from the Patapſco:—they were ſtationed at a poſt on one wing of the batteries which, in caſe of an attack on the town, would have been the firſt object of aſſault. It was confidently reported and believed, that the French intended to make an aſſault that knight, but while this event was expected, the French camp was evacuated, and taking advantage of the darkneſs of the night, they precipitately embarked between 8 and 11 o'clock, cut their cables and made away. On the morning of the 25th the Merrimack ſtood cloſe in with the land and had the mortification to find the place which the French veſſels occupied the day preceding, entirely vacated;—the Britiſh frigate diſcovering this to be the caſe, immediately made preparations for entering the harbor, and accordingly about 11 o'clock the 25th inſtant, came into the port, aad took poſſeſſion of the place in the name of his Britannic Majeſty.

From this repreſentation it is obvious, that the Britiſh frigate Nereide rendered no effective aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of Curracoa, as the commander of her did not think proper to venture the ſhip thro' the fire of the French batteries in entering the harbour, nor did he deem it prudent to attack the French privateers, though they lay in ſuch a poſition as rendered the enterpriſe practicable and eaſy;—but it is preſumed he did not wiſh to run any riſk until he received a reinforcement from Jamaica, and merely kept cruiſing off the port in view of the French camp and veſſels. The frigate had only landed ſix or ſeven men and was holding daily communication with the Dutch Governor, which the French from their ſituation obſerved, conſequently, loſt no time in preparing for the aſſault of the town, which they continued bombarding until the American ſloops of war appeared off the harbor, and on that morning had actually advanced with a principal part of their force within a few hundred yards of the main fortification, with an intention to take it by aſſault; but ſeeing the two ſloops of war, they were diſconcerted and retreated to their camp. What followed until their evacuation has been previouſly ſtated—It therefore appears, that had not the American ſhips arrived at Curracoa on the 22d inſtant, the iſland would, to a certainty, been taken by the French, and of courſe the capitulation would have been a nullity. The Patapſco and Merrimack have therefore reſcued the iſland from a moſt ſerious dilemma, as I have no doubt but a principal part of the inhabitants, together with all the Americans, would have been ſacrificed, had the French ſucceeded.—That the ſaid ſhips have put captain Watkins in peaceable poſſeſſion of the iſland does not therefore admit of any diſpute, as the reinforcement from Jamaica had never made its appearance—in what manner the American citizens have been treated for this effectual ſervice, will appear by the following detail.

In the afternoon of the 25th inſtant captains Brown and Geddes, waited on captain Watkins, and informed him, that as their object to Curracoa was the protection of American citizens and their property, they were deſirous that all the American veſſels in port ſhould prepare for departure under their convoy:—He replied, moſt certainly, and that he had not the ſmalleſt wiſh to throw the leaſt obſtacle in their way, but that they might ſell, load, and depart as heretofore. The American captains were then aſſembled, and informed that the Merrimack and Patapſco would give them convoy through the Mono paſſage in ten days. This being concluded, the ſaid Watkins ſtated to captains Brown and Geddes, that he received poſitive information of another expedition having ſailed from Guadaloupe for Curracoa, and requeſted them to go and cruiſe off the iſland while the American veſſels were getting ready for ſea: accordingly the two ſhips went out, and after cruiſing ten days, returned to Curracoa; but to the ſurpriſe and mortification of the American commanders, they learnt that an embargo was laid on all the American veſſels, and that none of them were permitted to load any produce. On an explanation being demanded of Watkins, he ſaid, that he found it neceſſary to detain the veſſels until the reinforcement arrived from Jamaica, and until a proper Court of Admiralty was eſtabliſhed at Curracoa, but after their buſineſs was inveſtigated, they ſhould be ſuffered to depart, and in future allowed the ſame indulgencies, as with other of his Britannic Majeſty's iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.—Thus were the American ſloops of war obliged to return to St. Kitt's, without knowing the iſſue. Captain Watkins has granted commiſſions to five or ſix ſmall veſſels, who cruize in the vicinage of Curracoa, and capture all American veſſels, no matter where bound, or of what their cargoes conſiſt, and the Merrimack and Patapſco had the mortification to ſee two or three veſſels captured and ſent in, without having it in their power, *conſiſtent with their preſent inſtructions, to interfere.*

The capture of the ſchooner George, belonging to William Patterſon, of Baltimore, is attended with ſuch extraordinary circumſtances, as I preſume will merit ſerious attention.

She ſailed from Baltimore, cleared out and deſtined for Curracoa, arrived there ſafe, but falling a little to leeward of the harbour anchored in one of the bays; capt. Watkins hearing that ſhe was at anchor, ſent down an officer and ſome men, took poſſeſſion of her and brought her into port. The day enſuing an Engliſh enſign and pendant was hoiſted on board of her—the ſupercargo and captain of ſaid ſchr. wait-

ed on said Watkins and demanded his reasons for hoisting English colours on board the George, he replied, with a great deal of hauteur that he had good reasons for so doing, but he did not wish to be bothered by them, and if they had any thing to do or say on the business, it must be done through their consul, accordingly Mr. Phillips, accompanied by captains Brown and Geddes, waited on him, and requested his reasons for taking possession of the George, without any investigation or trial whatever—He replied, she was 'a damn fine schooner,' and he must have her to send some dispatches to England—as to the cargo, he would 'send it to Jamaica for trial, where he had no doubt it would be condemned, as he had found contraband articles on board.' He was requested to name the articles he called contraband, and he produced three bales, marked W. P. No. 58, 60 and 62, two of which were actually an inferior species of oznaburgs and the other ticklenburgs. Mr. Phillips expressed his surprize at the articles being deemed contraband, and remonstrated with capt. Watkins, but to no effect; the only satisfaction that could be got was, that he would do as he pleased, & if he had done wrong, he must be answerable for it, but that the service required the sending of the schooner with dispatches to England. Captain Geddes and Mr. Phillips took samples of the articles in question, which I have brought with me. Other vessels have been recently sent in, whose fate is uncertain, every bale of goods is torn open and ransacked, and should there unfortunately be any German linens on board whose texture is sufficiently strong to make boat sails, the vessel and cargo will be condemned. It is a well known fact, that the vessels trading to the West-Indies, carry more or less of German linens, but according to capt. Watkins's construction, all these articles are contraband. The following breach of honor will illustrate in a very strong point of view the character of the said Watkins.

During the period the capitulation was negociating, things were in so alarming a state on shore as to induce Mr. Phillips to seek an asylum for himself and his family on board the frigate; capt. Watkins very politely tendered his cabin and gave every apparent evidence of respect to Mr. Phillips, as American Consul, among the effects Mr. Phillips carried on board the frigate, was a large amount of specie, which he placed in charge of the said Watkins; a few days after this Mr. Phillips had occasion to write a note on some business to Mr. Corser, his partner, said note was entrusted to the charge of one of the officers of the frigate, who broke it open and delivered it to capt. Watkins, the said Watkins then informed Mr. Phillips that he regretted he was under the necessity of retaining the specie he had committed to his charge, as he had discovered that he was concerned in business which was not justifiable in an American Consul.

Mr. P. assured him that by the laws of his country he was entitled to prosecute commerce, and stated his surprize at the violation of confidence he had reposed in him. This however would not avail; the money was still retained when I left Curracoa. Among the individuals, whose feelings had led them to use some harsh expressions on the conduct of the said Watkins, was a capt. Lambert of Salem, whose observations partook of more freedom than corresponded with the said Watkins's ideas of propriety; he therefore sent for and interrogated him in the most arrogant manner. Capt. Lambert made such replies as Watkins conceived indecorous; he was ordered to leave the island directly and if he uttered a single insolent expression, he would have him to the gang-way and flogged. Capt. L. was of course under the necessity of departing from Curracoa,

I forbear to make any comments on this detail, but presume the executive of the United States will take the necessary measures to secure to the American Flag the respect it merits.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. D. ROBINSON.

B. Stoddart, Esq. Secretary of the Navy of the U. States.

December 22.

ARRIVED,

Ships Delaware, Clay, Calcutta, Fair American, Breevor, Havanna, and Columbia, Kelly, Matanzas; brig Tryphenia, Arnold, Havanna; schrs. Trial, Hand, Alexandria, and Sally, M'Call, Hamburgh.

The brig William, Hurst, has arrived at Baltimore, from Hamburgh.

Brig Sally, M'Call, left at Hamburgh the following vessels, viz.

Ships Eliza, Odell, of Boston, to sail in a few days, Pallas, Dalling, of and from Salem for Madeira, Catharine, Ingersoll, of and for N. York, Elizabeth, Dyer, of Portland, for Philadelphia, and Abigail, Remington, of N. York; Brigs New-Bedford, Hawes do. Jemima and Fanny, Bishop, for Charleston, and Catharine and Andrew, Brown, for Philadelphia.

The Sally sailed from Hamburgh in company with the brig Pennsylvania, Knox, of and for Philadelphia, and brig William, Hurst, of and for Baltimore. Parted from them three days subsequent in a gale of wind near the N. E. coast of Scotland. On Saturday Nov. 8, in lat. 53, 57, N. spoke the Margaret, of and from Greenock, for New-Brunswick, out 13 days, all well. On the 6th December, lat. 36, N. long. 64, 51, W. spoke the Phoenix Packet from Falmouth for Halifax, out 7 weeks, and spoke several others, names not reccollected.

Captain Clay informs that he left at Calcutta the ship Grace, Davis, of this port, from Madeira and Bencoolen.

A brig and schooner, names unknown, are below.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, December 26.

☞ *The Freeholders of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fairfax, Prince-William and Loudoun, are respectfully informed that our present worthy Republican Representative, Colonel* LEVEN POWELL, *will, if re-elected, serve in the next Congress.*

On Saturday, November 27, in the legislature of Maryland, it was determined that the Constitution of the United States DID NOT prohibit an individual state from passing bankrupt laws, or granting relief to insolvent debtors.—The pleadings of counsel on this important question occupied two days.

The ship Commerce, Chew, and Perseverance, Moore, each 41 days from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Friday last, bringing London Papers to the 4th November. Except the unofficial copy of the French treaty, following are the only articles that have transpired,

Copenhagen, October 7.

"The government of Denmark has not been known to have any diplomatic character near the United States of America.—However, as the Commerce of Denmark has greatly increased, it has been deemed necessary and expedient to fill this post under the present circumstances. Our consul at Morocco, *Blicher Ostlen*, has consequently been appointed minister resident from our court to the government of the United States; and next spring will go thither in that capacity. His residence is to be at the city of Washington."

LONDON, October 30.

Letters from Vienna contain a confirmation of the appointment of Count Cobentzel to succeed Baron Thugut; but from the manner in which he was removed, it should seem that his removal is less to be considered as a disgrace than as a sacrifice to the exigencies of existing circumstances.

The delay in the opening the congress at Luneville, a delay attributable solely to Austria, has been the subject of much speculation. The change in the ministry was given as the cause of the delay, and the elevation of count Cobentzel was considered as a proof of the triumph of the pacific party, and of the determination of the Austrian cabinet to make peace: yet the hopes of peace are rapidly vanishing at Vienna, and a circumstance has taken place which is considered as an indication of an intention on the part of Austria of renewing the war. The archduke Charles has been appointed imperial and royal field marshal and generalissimo of the Austrian armies, with powers unlimitted, and totally independent of the Aulic Council.—Count Colloredo has been sent to the archduke at Prague, to notify his royal highness's appointment, and to have a conference with a foreign minister who is arrived there express from Carlsbad. It seems that the court of Vienna is very sanguine in its expectations of assistance from Russia. The prince of Auersperg has been appointed ambassador extraordinary to Petersburgh; and it may be that baron Thugut has been removed for the purpose of conciliating the emperor Paul more than of smoothing the way to peace. The private letters from Vienna assert that the conditions proposed by the French are inadmissible, and that other powers have resolved to interfere to preserve the integrity of the German empire.

Return price of Grain.

November 4.

Wheat, 70s. to 90s. to 100s. Fine ditto 105s. to 112s. Superfine ditto 115s. to 130s. Rye, 56s. to 70s.

Price of Flour,

Fine Flour sack, 105s. Seconds, 96s. to 102s. Thirds, 70s. to 90s. Middlings per quarter, 90s. to 120,

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By the recent politic decree of the French consuls, 143,000 emigrants are, it is stated, permitted to return to their country. All persons are to be erased, except persons coming under the following description: 1. Those who have borne arms against France. 2. Those who, since the departure of the French princes, have continued to form part of the civil and military establishment of the princes. 3. Those who have accepted from the French princes, or from the powers at war with France, the offices of ministers, ambassadors, negociators and agents, 4. Those who have been maintained on the list in consequence of the report of the commission established on the 7th Nivose, (27th of December.)

DOVER, November 3.

On Saturday last about 2 P. M. the ship Cleopatra, capt. Jacob Whittemore, from New-York, bound to Bremen, passed by Dungeness, all well, out 41 days; but at midnight she was observed steering to the coast of France; and it is supposed she had been detained there by a privateer, She had a Dover pilot on board.

FRANKFORT, October 28.

Notwithstanding the preparations which the French made at Luneville none of the allies of Austria, such as England, Naples, the king of Sardinia, the princes of the empire, and particularly the elector of Bavaria appear ready to concur in any negociations. The levies which are made in Austria, and the third army of reserve at Dijon, with many other appearances, are against peace.

A German Gazette mentions a Prussian corps of 12,000 men on their march for Anspack and Bareuth.

MILAN, October 6.

In consequence of the convention of Hohenlinden on the 20th of September, there was concluded an armistice between the armies of Italy. The Austrian army were to hold the posts of Ponti, Monzenbano, Barghetto and Guito upon the right bank of the Mincio, between Mantua and Peschiera. And the French army were to hold Ponti, St. Marco, Calcinato, Montechlato and Azolo, upon the left bank of the Chiese, but no entrenchments were to be made by either army in these positions.

Since the return of gen. Brune, many troops have passed to Piedmont and Genoa, to take their quarters. Great exertions are made to provide ample means of subsistence to the armies. It is said the French are about to take possession of Lucca.

HANAU, October 18.

There was concluded on the 4th September, at Aschaffenburg a convention between Angereau and prince Charles of Isembourg. In consequence the territory of Isembourg is to be treated as in alliance with the French Republic, and to be exempt from all requisitions, and the princes to pay in three payments of thirty days each, the sum of 100,000 livres tournois, This was ratified at Paris, October 1, by Buonaparte.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Eliza, Willis. Norfolk.

CLEARED,

Ship Fabius, Farrell, Cowes.
George William, Tyler, Lisbon.
Brig Sukey and Betsey, Cook, do.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
720 bushels of Anguila Salt,
fresh Raisins in boxes and kegs; best Hewes's Crab Cyder; first quality Jamaica Sugar by the barrel; Bacon Hams of this year's curing; best green Apples by the barrel; Limes, Lemons and Oranges, with a variety of other articles.

Also, *Cavendish's best Chewing Tobacco*, superior in flavor to any in Alexandria.

ABEL WILLIS.

Dec. 26. 604t‡

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 25th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in casks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths,
Plains	Stuffs
Plaids	Irish Linens
Duffils	Humhums
Flannels	Muslins
Swansdown	Checks
Kerseymeres	Shawls
Coating	Handkerchiefs
	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Dec. 26. *Auctioneers.*

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handsomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

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The Subscribers and Members

of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent.
Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4tiaw

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A two-story Frame House and a Lot, situated on the corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets. The house is 40 feet front, well finished, and suitable for the accommodation of a large family.—For terms apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS.
December 22. d6t

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Nergroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.
Westmoreland, December 5. 10d†

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.
January 25, 1800.

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,

50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16. eo

Just arrived, and for Sale on board the ship America, now lying at Gilpin's wharf, the following

INDIA GOODS.

Oude cosahs, emertys, allibad mamoodys, do. baftas, boram baftas, luckepoor baftas, berboon gurrahs, allibad sannahs, China custers, check handkerchiefs, bandannoe do. silk florentines, coloured sattins, English luteftrings, India do. black sattins, pantaloons, calicoes, with a great variety plain and figured muslins, which will be sold low for cash.

December 16. d

Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jamesson,

Who has (as usual) a general assorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers,

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.
December 20, 1800. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cottom & Stewart,
And for Sale, at their Book-Store,
The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL

POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801;

Cotaining a complete Calender; times of holding the Federal Courts of the United States and individual states; rates of Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; standard for receiving and paying Gold; Post Roads; Government of the United States; ministerial and consular Appointments; Officers of the Army; American Navy; Revenues; Civil and Military Officers of the Town of Alexandria; Biographical Sketches, &c.

They have also a few Copies of the *new Edition* of *Henning's Virginia Justice*, with a general assortment of articles in their line.

December 22. eod6t

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Housekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.
December 13, 1800. eodtf

FOR SALE,

The following Property:

THREE Lots on the East side of Washington-street, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches dee—One of these lots is bounded on the south side by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to said alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-street, near the corner of Washington-street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Washington-street—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the West side of Fairfax-street, and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the West end of the last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a square, on the West side of Fairfax-street, and North side of Gibbon-street. This lot having a south and east front, is valued at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent of seventeen pounds one shilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by Wilkes-street, and on the west by St. Asaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—subject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th month last. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31st of next month. Those who choose to make an offer for any of those lots will please to send their terms sealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outside an offer for William Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not less than five dollars for each of the small lots to be received as an offer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger, or two last mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the same price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the sum remaining due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next, the several offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as choose to attend, when the first payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will shew it to those who may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

ALEXANDRIA:
PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.